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Australia	13 S.	Indonesia	152 Bn.	Norway	1,75 N.K.
Austria	1,500 Bn.	Italy	16,620 Bn.	Oman	0,663 Bn.
Belgium	26 Bfr.	Japan	600 Lrn.	Portugal	30 Bcn.
Canada	2,318 Bn.	Jordan	325 Fln.	Qatar	1,000 Bn.
Czechoslovakia	300 Mln.	Korea	1,140 Bn.	Saudi Arabia	3,100 Bn.
Denmark	0,2 D.	Libya	600 Fln.	Spain	60 Fln.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	23,000 L.	Sweden	5,100 S.Kr.
France	30 P.	Luxembourg	L.Dn. 0,25	Switzerland	1,700 Fln.
Germany	3,200 F.M.	Malaysia	22 Bn.	Taiwan	7,2 P. Sh.
Greece	3,50 F.	Mexico	32,5 Bn.	U.A.R.	0,90 Dn.
Guernsey	1,80 D.N.	Moldavia	22 Czes.	Ukraine	3,90 Dn.
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	1,80 Fln.	Venezuela	25 D.
Greece	30 Dn.	Netherlands	1,80 Fln.	Yugoslavia	25 D.

EEC Delays Sanctions Stand, Demands Iran Free Hostages

By Richard Wallis

LISBON, April 10 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community today postponed a decision on President Carter's call for its allies to join U.S. demands for more diplomatic actions against Iran, but it began a diplomatic effort to obtain the release of the Americans hostages in Tehran.

Foreign Minister Emílio Colombo of Italy said that the question of imposing economic sanctions against Iran had not been raised at the ministerial meeting.

The foreign ministers of the nine member states said they would instruct their ambassadors in Tehran to demand the immediate release of the hostages, and that the EEC would study its response before receiving Iran's request.

The ministers condemned Iran's handling of the hostage crisis and expressed solidarity with the United States and the American people.

least willing to adopt a tough Common Market stand on Iran. The West Germans had lobbied for concrete measures to support President Carter.

Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said, after the meeting, that the draft adopted resolution was virtually the same as the draft that France submitted.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of Britain, asked whether the resolution was strong enough, said it was a preliminary reaction. He emphasized that it had been the Common Market ministers' first chance to meet since the U.S. request for support on Tuesday.

The Strasbourg-based Council of Europe issued a mild statement on Tuesday. The council included several neutral countries, including Switzerland, whose Constitution forbids it from associating itself with collective sanctinans against a single country.

The council also condemned what it called the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Mr. Colombo said that none of the EEC nations would react individually to President Carter's request for support until their ambassadors had returned from Tehran for consultations and to deliver the Iranian response.

Greece, which is to become the Common Market's 10th member, said it would adopt the EEC's position on the Iranian crisis. Mr. Colombo said.

He added that while the EEC "reserved its judgment" on President Carter's call, the community had at least laid the foundations for taking further measures, depending on the Iranian reply.

He said he expected the EEC ministers to meet within two weeks to decide how to follow up today's resolution.

Iran has said it would cut off oil supplies in any country imposing economic sanctions against it.

In Tokyo, Foreign Minister Sahasrabudhe told a parliamentary subcommittee that the committee would study the situation at home and abroad. It will be very difficult for Iran at this stage to take any diplomatic sanctions against Iran."

According to government sources, Japan, which relies heavily on Iranian oil and against the United States, has no intention of joining its foreign policy, feels it has been caught in the middle of the dispute.

However, Mr. Okita told the committee that Japan would continue to hold down imports of crude oil from Iran to below the level of Nov. 1973, when the hostages were taken. At that time, Japan imported 420,000 barrels of oil daily from Iran, about 10 percent of its supply, compared with 320,000 barrels before the hostages were taken, according to official statistics.

Carter Vows Full Use of Power To Gain Iran Hostages' Release

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 10 (IHT) — President Carter, in a tough foreign policy speech, declared today that the United States would pursue "every legitimate use" of its power to free the American hostages in Iran, but added that he hoped the breaking of diplomatic relations and the imposition of economic sanctions would be persuasive in achieving that goal.

Mr. Carter also served notice that he would invoke legal actions if necessary to prevent a U.S. team from going to the Olympic Games in Moscow.

"The United States does not wish to be represented in a host country that is invading and subjugating another nation," the president said at a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

He pledged that the U.S. actions against the Russians, which include an embargo on shipments of grain and high technology items, would remain to effect until all Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Then, and only then, would we prepare to join with Afghanistan and its neighbors in a guarantee of true neutrality and noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs."

Iran that a naval quarantine of Iran was being considered, but Mr. Carter mentioned no specific additional action.

Mr. Carter accused the Kremlin of imposing an "occupation of Afghanistan marked by appalling inhumanity." He said that thousands of *Afghan freedom fighters* were dying every week, succumbing in brutal wars being wiped out; that whole villages were being wiped out; and that terrorist tactics, including the use of chemical weapons, were being used.

Declaring that the United States must, in no way "condone Soviet aggression," he justified his policy of boycotting the Moscow Games by drawing the parallel with the 1936 Olympics in Berlin that, he said, were used to inflate the prestige of Hitler and to show Nazi Germany's totalitarian strength to the world in the sports stadium.

Mr. Carter quoted from the Soviet Communist "Handbook for Party Militants," saying: "The decision to award the honor of holding the Olympic Games [in Moscow] is convincing testimony of the general recognition of the historic importance and correctness of the foreign policy course of our country, and of

the enormous services of the Soviet Union to the struggle for peace."

To that, Mr. Carter replied: "Our not sending a team to Moscow is far more than a symbolic gesture. It is a direct repudiation . . . of the correctness of their foreign policy." The Soviet leaders, he said, understood this.

"Under Olympic principles, athletes represent their nations," Mr. Carter continued. "The United States does not wish to be represented in a host country that is invading and subjugating another nation. If legal actions are necessary to enforce the decision not to send a team to Moscow, I will take them."

He conceded that the administration's actions against the Russians required sacrifice and that it was possible that the burden of sacrifice would also be shared among our allies and other nations.

"Neither we nor our allies want to destroy the framework of East-West relations that has yielded concrete benefits for so many people," he said. "But, ultimately, if we continue to seek the benefit of detente while ignoring the necessity for deterrence, we would lose the advantage of both."

***Sister of Shah,
In Memoirs,
Assails Carter***

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The deposed shah's sister says in her memoirs that President Carter "hedged his political bets" and abandoned the ruler as revolution neared in Iran.

The New York Daily News reported today that Ashraf Pahlavi concludes her book by "completing a chapter on her family" which could have been better off allied with the Soviet Union. The book, "Faces in a Mirror—Memoirs From Exile," is to be published next week.

According to the News, the princess wrote about a party in Tehran in January, 1978, at which Mr. Carter reportedly said there was no deeper sense of personal gratitude and personal friendship" than Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The shah was deposed a year later in the revolution led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

As Mr. Carter spoke, she wrote, "I looked at his pale face and his smiling eyes and said, 'His eyes icy and I hoped that I could trust him.' But within that year, he sent several emissaries to Khomeini, sent a military envoy to Tehran to undermine my brother's army and hedged his own political bets by abandoning my brother as Iran moved toward revolution."



WEST-EAST MEETING — Armand Hammer, left, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., meets in Warsaw yesterday with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish Communist Party. Mr. Hammer was in Poland to discuss long-term economic cooperation focusing on its chemical industry. The industrialist was returning from a trip to the Soviet Union.

3 West European Firms Agree On Supersonic Fighter for '90s

By Axel Krause

PARIS, April 10 (IHT) — West German, French and British aerospace company officials said today that they have reached broad agreement for joint development of a new supersonic tactical fighter for the 1990s, known as the European Combat Aircraft.

The officials stressed that many not be, the officials said, unless defense ministries in Bonn, Paris and London have completed defense studies now getting under way.

A final decision by the three governments to proceed or not is expected by mid-1981, industry officials said.

The agreement on the future plane was reached last month between West Germany's Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, France's Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet, and British Aerospace. Details were published in the April 7 issue of Aviation Week & Space Technology, a U.S. trade publication.

Long Stay Foreseen **Israelis Portray Incursion** **Into Lebanon as Defensive**

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, April 10 (NYT) — Israeli officials today portrayed their army's incursion into southern Lebanon as a defensive action, without a time limit, aimed at screening their northern frontier from infiltrating Palestinian terrorists, such as those who took control of the Mayday camp, the border kibbutz of Misgav Am.

The officials said there were no plans for withdrawing the force, which a UN spokesman estimated at between 300 and 350 men, 16 tanks and various pieces of earth-moving equipment, which he said was being used to fortify positions.

The U.S. charge d'affaires, William Brown, met with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to seek clarification of the move, which began yesterday morning, and to express concern.

A military spokesman said that the Israeli forces were almost entirely in the narrow strip of territory along the border controlled by a 3,000-man Lebanese militia led by the renegade Christian major, Saad Haddad. A UN spokesman disputed this, asserting that 80 infantrymen and eight armored personnel carriers were in the area of Kunine, a village that Maj. Haddad claims lies within his enclave.

An army officer explained that neither the UN nor Israel are stationed north of the Haddad area after the war. The action in the spring of 1978, nor the Haddad troops themselves, which are equipped by Israel, are considered efficient enough to curb the movement of Palestini-

an terrorists from their bases where to Lebanon.

"We don't think that Haddad is for the policeman to a spect," an officer said. "As for this whole business with Maj. Am and his infiltration, I thought it was suitable to bring some force which would be as a patrol and in observation in order to prevent the infiltrations."

Rebels Reported Fleeing

"How long is a matter for government people to decide," the officer continued. "I do not but that a patrol or a post in the area done for one or two hours a day. If it has a preventative character as it may stay for a while."

Israeli radio quoted Lebanese lagers as saying that terrorists, fleeing imminent Israeli attacks, were fleeing northward.

Israel has come under great sure to the past, especially from United States and West European governments, to hold off from attacks on guerrilla bases in Lebanon through the disruption from the war which began in 1975 has caused disorder conducive to terrorism.

But after 33 persons died in when a squad of terrorists were boat from Lebanon to Israel's Israel launched Operation Litani sweep north to Lebanon's Litani River and a continued occupation that brought the UN troops peacekeeping force.

both right and left to fly. When excess of Mach 2, it would have both air-to-air and air-to-ground combat capability, European industry and defense officials said today.

The three companies seemed aiming for production of 700 aircraft, with several experimental planes flying within two years and at least two prototypes flying in 1984, officials said.

The new plane, assuming it is built, would replace the McDonnell Douglas F-4F in the West German Air Force and the Franco-British Sepeang Jaguar fighter in the French and British forces, the industries' agreement statement said.

Decisions to make a request for a new fighter to meet late last year by defense ministries in the three countries aimed at resolving differences between the three air forces.

Other Options

"We may have made an important step with this agreement . . . establishing a common front among the industries. But there are still other important options and considerations being examined here in Bonn," a senior West German Defense Ministry official cautioned.

Among options are the purchase of a U.S. fighter, such as an advanced version of the F-15s being developed by McDonnell Douglas and Northrop, or of an advanced Mirage fighter from Dassault or some future variant of a U.S.-European plane, industry sources said.

"We still are hopeful that possibilities for us exist in this market and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Saudis Angered by U.K. Film of Execution

By Robert D. Hershey, Jr.

LONDON, April 10 (NYT) — Britain sought today to allay the anger of Saudi Arabian officials about a highly publicized film depicting the execution in 1977 of a Saudi princess and her lover. The film was shown last night by British independent television.

The program, scheduled to be broadcast in the United States on May 12, outraged Saudi representatives who viewed it in advance, and led during the last week between the two countries, including the decision to halt Britain's ambassador to Jidda to cut short his French vacation to return to his post.

This morning the Daily Mail reported that Saudi Arabia was threatening to break off diplomatic relations with Britain and was "in a mood" to suspend oil exports and other business contracts.

The Foreign Office, however, denied knowledge today of any

by members of Parliament. "We foundly regret any offense we the program may have caused Saudi Arabia," the government declared. "We have, of course, power to interfere with the editorial content of programs, still to ban them."

Money Offer Told

Meanwhile, published reports said that Saudi representatives had offered to pay more than \$5 million to prevent the two-film "Death of a Princess" being broadcast. The Saudi boss flatly denied this but said he was involved with the production indicated that suggestions some payment had been made.

The program, seen by an estimated 5 million to 10 million Britons, was the result of a laboration between British Broadcasting Television Corp., WGBH, a Boston station the part of the United States' P

Mr. Fanning, in a telephone interview, described the film as a drama-documentary, rigorous in its reporting, and "a serious and concerned journey into the Arab world."

It is a thinly disguised account of how 23-year-old Princess Misha, granddaughter of Prince Mohammed bin Abdel Aziz, tried to elope with the cousin of a Saudi ambassador, a commoner of whom her family disapproved. She had rebelled against an arranged marriage and gone to Beirut, where she fell in love. She defiantly returned with her lover to Saudi Arabia where she admitted committing adultery.

The Saudis were said to have been particularly angry over a scene in which her condemned lover was about to be beheaded in a parking lot while the crum-



Suzanne Abou Taleb
in role of princess

Despite the advance protests of the Saudis, who asserted that the film would cause grave offense to authorities, particularly the royal family, ATV's program controller, Charles Mitchell, said the film would be praised by the diplomatic circle that has broken out.

ATV, although it rejected pleas that the film be amended or excoriated, did agree to include an introductory comment that said: "The program you are about to see is a dramatized reconstruction of certain events which took place in the Arab world between 1976 and 1978. We have been asked to point out that equality for all here—the law is regarded as paramount in the Moslem world."

The protest directed at "Death of a Princess" was Antiochy Thomas, much of whose previous work has been tinged with controversy. The Egyptian actress who played Princess Misha, Suzanne Abou Taleh, refused an offer to remove her name from the credits.

Morocco Fixing Ancient Capital

FEZ, Morocco, April 10 (UPI)—Unesco today began a multimillion-dollar appeal to modernize the thousand-year-old walled city of Fez and restore it as a center of Islamic culture.

The population of the ancient capital of Morocco has increased to 1,250,000 from 125,000 in 1960, oversteering the antiquated sewerage and water services.

It is hoped that 50,000 people will be rehoused outside the walls and that a new sewerage system will be installed, Unesco officials said.

There are also plans to set up a textile and leather craft industry, and to revitalize craftsmen's cooperatives in the city.

But the militants today insisted that only one hostage — Army Staff Sgt. Joseph Subic Jr. — was shown, but that he appeared in different clothes in different settings at different times. The militants said that the film was shot about a month ago.

The militants denied that the film had anything to do with promoting hostage trials. "We are not thinking about trials of hostages because it's not our job," a spokesman said. "That's for the parliament to decide." The militants also said they reflected a desire to avoid the accusation that they were usurping governmental prerogatives by trying to bring pressure for trials.

However, the militants' references were made clear when the spokesman added: "If they [the hostages] are spies and did something making these problems for

U.S. Aides Say Baghdad Allows Armed Iran Exile Units in Iraq

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — U.S. intelligence monitoring has detected armed Iranian exile groups inside Iraq, government officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the Iraqi government had permitted exiles from Iran to form military groups committed to the overthrow of the new revolutionary government in Tehran. But they said that Washington had been unable to confirm whether any of the groups had participated in the recent fighting along the Iraqi-Iranian border.

The officials said that little was known about the size and the makeup of the groups, other than their affiliation with supporters of Shapur Bakhtiar, the last Iranian premier designated by the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Mr. Bakhtiar was expelled to leave Iran early last year after fleeing loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary

leader, took power. Mr. Bakhtiar now resides in Paris.

Officials said that the pro-Bakhtiar groups in Iraq were receiving no U.S. support and were not in contact with Washington. A White House aide added, "We don't know how profound a commitment they have from the Iraqi government."

Despite the administration's scanty information on the exile groups, some officials speculated that anti-Khomeini Iranians might have been involved in recent skirmishes along the 800-mile border between Iran and Iraq.

Several officials said that the administration was keeping a close watch on the escalating dispute between Baghdad and Tehran. The officials said that, with the hostage crisis in Iran and Moscow's military drive into Afghanistan, there was high-level interest within the administration in exploring a new diplomatic opening with Iraq.

Although Baghdad has been hostile for years to Washington and closely aligned with Moscow, offi-

cialists said that Iraq's dispute with Iran and its widening schism with the Soviet Union had led senior aides to seek ways of improving U.S.-Iraqi ties.

However, officials said that the little-publicized effort to seek closer ties with Iraq was sidetracked this week when the administration, under congressional pressure, was forced to defer a decision on supplying the Baghdad government with gas-turbine engines for a squadron of Iraqi naval vessels.

The officials said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance decided early this week to approve an export license for the engines in fit to four Italian-built frigates under order by Iraq. The \$11.2-million engine deal first attracted attention in January, when the Commerce Department announced that the engines, built by General Electric, could be sold to Iraq.

The Commerce Department announcement was immediately attacked by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., and Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., on the ground that Iraq had a record of Palestinian terrorist attacks against Israel. Mr. Vance agreed to review the Commerce Department action.

Officials said that Mr. Vance, with the strong backing of Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, decided recently to allow the sale to go through as part of an effort to signal the administration's interest in building a new relationship with Iraq.

By coincidence, Mr. Vance's action earlier this week coincided with an attack by Israeli-backed Palestinians against an Israeli kibbutz in which three persons, including a baby, were killed. Following the terrorist attack, Rep. Fenwick is known to have complained to the State Department that the engine deal would violate a legislative prohibition against selling military equipment to countries that aid or harbor terrorists.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that, as a result of this criticism, the export license for General Electric was once again under review and that a final decision would not be announced until next week.

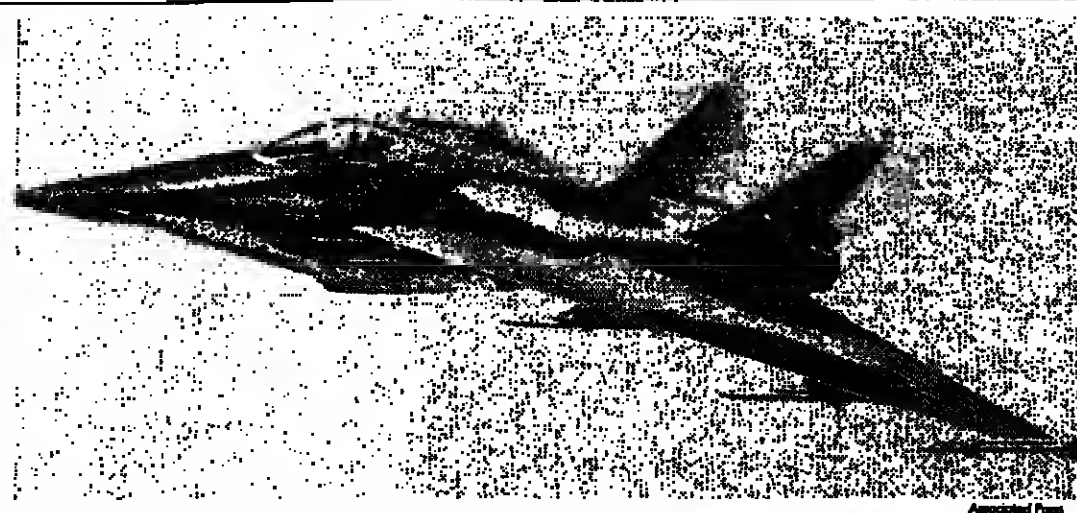
Militants Warn of Reprisals
TEHRAN, April 10 (UPI) — A spokesman for the militants holding the U.S. hostages in Tehran said today that an attack by Iraq would leave the captives "in grave danger" because "Iraq is a puppet of America."

The spokesman, identified only as Habib, told NBC television: "This is an alert for America. An attack by Iraq, which would act only on orders from America, would leave the hostages in grave danger."

Iran claims to have repelled Iraqi air attacks and destroyed a military base along its border. Tehran radio reported that Iranian Navy units left Abadan today for Gulf waters in a move designed "to prove readiness to counter any aggression."

Department analysts now expect the Russians to be able to buy about 30.5 million metric tons of grain by July 1, although some of this may not reach the Soviet Union until later.

Because of a curtailment of 25 million tons of grain from the United States, the Agriculture Department's forecasters were still predicting a 5-percent decline in Soviet meat production in 1980, even if this year's Soviet grain crops are of average size.



An artist's version, furnished by the West German company Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Hoehn, of a proposed three-country supersonic tactical fighter for the 1990s, with West Germany's markings.

West European Firms Agree on Fighter

(Continued from Page 1)

that we may fill the latest need," said a senior European-based U.S. aerospace executive.

U.S. aerospace company officials also stressed that U.S. electronics companies stand an excellent chance of supplying avionics equipment for the projected plane, thanks to low-cost availability. "These decisions have not yet been made, but apparently there are substantial amounts of business for Americans looking both in avionics and jet engines for the planes," a U.S. executive said.

Costs are a major uncertainty and the cause of serious concern in Bonn. European officials were puzzled by numbers in the report cited by Aviation Week — \$13.5 million to \$15 million per plane, assuming 300 planes are built. A limited inter-

national program would cut the cost by about 10 percent, assuming 700 planes are built, the article further said.

"It is still far too early to make any cost estimates," a Dassault spokesman said. "I cannot confirm any price estimates at this point." A spokesman for British Aerospace said, "Costs are difficult to determine at this point, varying substantially from country to country."

An MBB spokesman said that the best available cost estimates are those released by the West German Air Force at the end of last year putting the total cost at producing or procuring 300 of the new planes at between 9 billion and 17 billion Deutsche marks. "The spread stems from all the unknowns, such as design configurations, avionics and the engines," he said.

West German Defense Minister Hans Apel has repeatedly warned of possibly excessive costs looming in connection with the project. He has cited the substantial costs connected with the Tornado, a versatile new fighter-bomber currently being developed at a cost of \$17 billion for the air forces of West Germany, Britain and Italy, and which is expected to go into service in 1982.

Vatican Paper Begins Weekly Polish Edition

ROME, April 10 (NYT) — The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, has launched a weekly edition in Polish, joining weekly editions in six other languages and the main daily publication in Italian.

In the first issue, which became available in Poland last Saturday, Archbishop Andrzej Deskur, head of the Vatican Commission on Social Communications, wrote that with the arrival of the first Polish pope it was inevitable that Slavic nations would assume a more important place in the church.

The front page of the inaugural issue featured a photograph of Pope John Paul II, a facsimile of a message of blessings, and good wishes in his writing.

L'Osservatore Romano has weekly editions in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English and German. The main publication, in Italian, is a daily.

Iran Hostage Film Appears to Signal Push for Trials

(Continued from Page 1)

narration that often made the hostages' statements in English inaudible to the American called for the shah to be put on trial as an international criminal. Other statements of the hostages that were audible corresponded fairly accurately to the translation in the Persian-language narration.

The first hostage, a blond man who appeared to be about 30 years old and was wearing a V-neck sweater, said, according to the narration, that U.S. personnel in Iran operated an aircraft identified as a C-12 with "cameras fixed under the seats of the pilot and co-pilot for taking pictures for espionage purposes."

Aerial photography from transport aircraft is known to be practiced by several countries as a method of obtaining pictures of areas not open to visits from foreigners. Last April, South Africa expelled two high-ranking U.S. Embassy defense attaches for allegedly photographing sensitive military installations from an embassy-owned plane.

According to the Western observers, the second American shown appeared to be in his early 20s and was wearing camouflage fatigues, a red T-shirt and round, wire-rimmed glasses. He had short brown hair and a sparse mustache.

"I'm standing in the warehouse of the embassy," he said to the camera. He took up a section of carpet and, in audible English, said, "This is a computer carpet."

Under it, he removed sections of a metal grid floor that concealed six bundles of wire underneath it.

"These computers used to work during the time of the shah," the

first hostage said. "I don't know if they still work."

He then explained, according to the narration, that after the revolution the embassy was wary of using its monitoring facilities because they used so much electricity that it was feared that the Iranian government would become suspicious.

To resolve the problem, the hostage was quoted as saying, the embassy ordered extra electric generators that were to have been delivered two weeks after the embassy takeover Nov. 4.

"If this had been revealed, it would have been a major blow to the U.S. because very important espionage information was being obtained through these means," the Persian narration quoted the hostage as saying.

After removing ceiling panels that revealed more wires, the hostage pointed to a junction box and said in audible English: "This went to the National Security Agency." Pointing to another he was heard to say "CIA."

Referring to the ostensible use of the buildings as a warehouse, the young American said: "They built

this building here and put these supplies on top of it to conceal its real identity."

U.S. Reacts Cautiously
WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — U.S. officials reacted cautiously last night to the reports that American hostages had appeared on Iranian television charging that the U.S. Embassy had been a place of espionage.

Noting that the State Department had heard only secondhand reports of statements attributed to the two Americans, a spokesman, George Sherman, said the reported charges were "hardly credible" coming from persons illegally held captive and "subjected to the mental anguish of prisoners" for more than five months.

Officials here declined to comment directly on the reported allegations of spy activities.

Soviet-Mozambican Deal
JOHANNESBURG, April 10 (AP) — Mozambique has signed an economic agreement with the Soviet Union in Maputo that covers mining, agriculture, general industry and the establishment of repair facilities for shipping in Mozambique, Mozambican radio reported today.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Sadat Urges Israel to Speed Peace Process

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt urged Israel today to move swiftly to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, and said that he and President Carter had agreed on "certain specific steps" for achieving that end.

He did not specify what steps they had agreed on in their two-day talk at the White House but said that they were intended to aid in reaching settlement on Palestinian autonomy. The Egyptian president strongly denounced Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory as an obstacle to peace and said that Israel had been dragging its feet in carrying out the peace process.

In remarks prepared for a speech in Washington, Mr. Sadat freely acknowledged that Egypt was sending arms to anti-government rebels in Afghanistan. "We will continue to aid them until they free their land," he said.

Belgium Delays Study of NATO Missile Plan

BRUSSELS, April 10 (AP) — The Belgian government said today that it would delay consideration of the deployment of about 50 medium-range Cruise missiles on its soil until a new government was in power.

Premier Wilfried Martens said that the issue was politically too sensitive for his government, which is in a caretaker position since its resignation yesterday. Last December, Belgium told its NATO partners that it would announce by next June whether to permit the installation of the missiles. NATO is scheduled to deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in the 1980s.

Observers in Brussels saw an early end to the political crisis. The government resigned after it was defeated twice in the Parliament on its proposals to reform the constitution to grant greater autonomy to the Flemish and Walloon communities.

Kung to Keep Theology Post at University

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, April 10 (Reuters) — Dissident Swiss theologian Hans Kung said today that he would remain a Catholic professor at Tuebingen University despite a Vatican decision last year to suspend his right to teach theology.

Prof. Kung said that his status at the university had been resolved after discussions with university leaders, his bishop and West German authorities. Prof. Kung, who remains professor for ecumenical theology and director of the Institute for Ecumenical Research, has been put directly under the authority of the university president and senate, and thus is no longer responsible to the Catholic theology department.

The Vatican decision last Dec. 18 to bar Prof. Kung from teaching was caused largely by his controversial views on the divinity of Christ and on papal infallibility.

Palestinian Attack Feared at Paris Airport

PARIS, April 10 (Reuters) — Security was strengthened at Orly Airport this week after police received information that Palestinian guerrillas might strike there, airport officials said today.

Riot police patrols were increased in the passenger terminal and on runways at the airport, eight miles south of here, and other unspecified measures were taken, the officials said. They said that the measures were still in force and that there was no reason to believe the danger had passed.

Police said they were told that guerrillas opposing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would strike at a French airliner to disrupt contacts between the French government and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the mainstream Palestinian liberation movement.

Palestinian guerrillas have made three attacks at Orly. The most recent was in May, 1978, when three guerrillas and a French policeman were killed during an attack on passengers of the Israeli airline El Al. Another policeman was wounded and died shortly afterward.

Soyuz Team Docks With Orbiting Station

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP) — The Soyuz-35 spaceship docked with the orbiting space station, Salyut-6 today, Tass reported. Soyuz-35 was launched yesterday, carrying Lt. Col. Leonid Popov, 34, and Valery Rymyn, 40, a civilian and three-time space veteran.

The Soviet Union has previously had difficulty in docking spacecraft with Salyut-6, although two robot ships docked with the station in the last month to bring supplies and test linking equipment. Soviet newspapers gave heavy coverage to the launch, but without saying how long the cosmonauts would be aloft. Mr. Rymyn and Lt. Col. Vladimir Lyakhov set a space endurance record of 175 days last August.

Bogota Rebels Ready to Free More Hostages

BOGOTA, April 10 (AP) — Guerrillas holding 18 diplomats at the Dominican Republic Embassy are prepared to free additional hostages but the timing depends on the Colombian government, a guerrilla representative said today.

"Whether this will be soon, I don't know," she told the newspaper El Espectador by telephone. "But, yes, it appears that an accord will be reached."

Foreign Ministry officials said that yesterday's 12th round of negotiations produced "some progress."

Kabul Claims Rebels Use U.S.-Made Chemical Arms

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, April 10 — The Afghan government charged today that U.S.-made chemical weapons had been used by Moslem rebels against civilians and that it had irrefutable evidence to back up its claim.

A statement issued in the name of the government in Kabul said that carried by Tass said that Afghan soldiers clashed March 25 in Herat province with a group of rebels that had infiltrated Afghanistan from abroad. "Weapons captured during this operation include chemical hand grenades made in the United States that cause an immediate poisoning in people and stable environmental contamination," the statement said.

Moslem rebels battling the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan said today in Islamabad, Pakistan, that they had killed 10 Soviet officers and captured 400 Afghan government troops and 446 automatic weapons in heavy fighting in the north of the country.

A representative of the rebel group Hezbi Islami said that the Soviet officers were killed in Konar province close to the Pakistani border.

Afghan government forces also reported victories in northern Afghanistan, where they said that the agents of American imperialists and Pakistani and Chinese interventionists were crushed, and the area pacified. The claims could not be independently confirmed.

The Tass statement said that the government "is in possession of irrefutable evidence to the effect that a diversionist gang . . . was armed with the above grenades." The statement did not directly charge the United States with supplying the chemical weapons. "It is clearly no coincidence that

some time ago U.S. mass media controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency and Pentagon raised a hullabaloo over an alleged use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan of poisonous chemicals," the statement added. The U.S. State Department said last month that it was investigating charges that Soviet troops — or their Afghan Army allies — had used chemical gas against Moslem rebels in fighting in several Afghan provinces.

Government Split
"At present, in the light of the latest facts, the aim of that noisy propaganda campaign is becoming absolutely clear. It was to hide the criminal acts of the United States behind a smoke screen of barefaced assertions," the statement released by Tass said. The statement said that the use of chemical weapons "against innocent civilian population constitutes an act of unheard-of vandalism."

Meanwhile, the Press Trust of India, quoting well-informed sources, reported today in a dispatch from Kabul that the Afghan government and ruling party were sharply divided on whether the Russians should stay a limited or indefinite period under the Afghan-Soviet treaty formalizing the temporary stay of about 80,000 Soviet troops.

The treaty was announced on April 4, but no details were given. It is believed to be similar to pacts between the Soviet Union and East European countries. "It is widely believed in informed circles here [in Kabul] that the Afghan government would like a definite move on the part of the Soviet Union to the down, to begin with at least, its presence in Afghanistan instead of legalizing it," PTI said.

Industry Opposes Trade Concession

U.S. Eases Rules for Pakistani Imports

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — The Carter administration, after an interagency dispute, has decided to grant a significant trade concession to Pakistan as part of its efforts to help that country economically.

The concession could have the effect of exempting Pakistan from countervailing duties on its government-subsidized textile and apparel shipments to the United States. The decision has angered members of the U.S. textile industry, and it is causing complications in U.S. trade relationships with other developing nations.

Stanley Nehmer, economic consultant for the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, said that the U.S. administration's decision was inconsistent with commitments made to Congress last year when trade officials were seeking support for the latest multilateral trade agreement.

Cabinet Level

Carl Priestland, chief economist for the American Apparel Manufacturers Association, said: "What we are concerned about is the principle, and in this case it is not being applied properly."

The decision was made at the Cabinet level, according to administration sources, with the National Security Council and the State Department arguing that the concession was necessary on political grounds to provide economic reinforcement for a country with Soviet tanks at its border.

According to the same sources, trade officials argued that the action would set a precedent by giving privileges to developing countries without any liberalizing commitment on their part. Furthermore, they said, it would be unfair to Brazil and Uruguay, which have given such commitments.

The case involves the so-called Subsidies Code, part of last year's trade act, under which countries are supposed to phase out a variety of often-disguised payments that they make to support export industries.

As an inducement to developing countries to get them to sign the Subsidies Code, Congress agreed to require proof of injury to a U.S. industry before countervailing duties would be levied against subsidized shipments from a country that had signed. For non-signing nations there would be no injury test, making it much simpler to apply the levy.

In signing the code and getting this concession, Brazil and Uruguay promised to phase out their subsidies over a period of years. Pakistan has refused to make such a commitment. Instead, Pakistan has declared in papers filed with the Subsidies Code Commission in Geneva that its export incentives were consistent with its development and competitive needs.

In persuading Congress to accept the Subsidies Code last year, the deputy special trade representative, Alonzo McDonald, told the Senate Finance Committee that benefits to the United States would include an obligation by foreign governments to eliminate export subsidies completely on non-primary products.

Despite Pakistan's refusal to make a commitment, the administration decided to grant it the injury test anyway.

Countervailing duties are designed to offset the price advantage of subsidized shipments. Last year Pakistan shipped \$81 million worth of textiles and men's and boys' apparel to the United States. The U.S. Treasury already had found that Pakistan's subsidy program gave the exports a price advantage of 74 percent to 12 percent in the United States — calling for countervailing duties of the same amount.

Brinks Workers Face N.Y. Theft Charges

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP) — Seven employees of Brinks Inc. who collect coins from New York's 70,000 parking meters were to be arraigned today on grand larceny charges of stealing an estimated \$1 million a year from the city. Brinks has a three-year contract to collect the coins that ends in 1981.

City officials said that the arrests yesterday followed a nine-month undercover investigation that used videotapes and other sophisticated techniques. Investigators also seized nearly 300 pounds of coins worth \$5,177, which was said to represent a one-day take from the parking meters.

16 Killed in Bangladesh

DACCA, Bangladesh, April 10 (AP) — Sixteen persons were killed Tuesday when the season's first cyclone hit the Rangpur and Sylhet districts of Bangladesh, it was reported today.



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U.S. Aides Consider Expulsion Of Iranians Before Visas Lapse

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — U.S. immigration officials are considering a proposal under which Iranian immigrants might be required to leave the United States before their visas expire.

Immigrants Face Hiding

Many Emigres From Iran Say They Cannot Go Back

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Many of the Iranian immigrants in the United States are now in a state of panic, fearing that they will be expelled from the country before their visas expire.

The Iranian community in the United States is the largest in the world. Many of its members are now in a state of panic, fearing that they will be expelled from the country before their visas expire.

Washington, administration officials are considering a proposal under which Iranian immigrants might be required to leave the United States before their visas expire.

For several students who are in the United States, the situation is particularly dire. They are now in a state of panic, fearing that they will be expelled from the country before their visas expire.

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Verne Jervis, a spokesman for the immigration service, said that tourists and businessmen were allowed to stay in the country for an average stay of 30 days, with six months being the usual maximum for tourists. One year is usually the maximum stay initially approved for businessmen, although immigration inspectors have discretion to grant longer stays. In any case, the duration of stay set in Form I-94 is shorter than the life of the visas held by many Iranians, immigration officials said.

No one in government seems to know how many businessmen, tourists and other nonstudents from Iran are in the United States. State Department officials said that about 150,000 Iranians held valid U.S. visas issued in recent years, but the officials did not know how many of the recipients were currently in the country.

Many visas issued by the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were valid for four years. The militants who occupied the embassy on Nov. 4 have reportedly used a machine there to issue additional visas, backdated to the period before Nov. 4.

President Carter has announced that the United States would not extend visas or issue new visas to Iranian citizens "except for compelling and proven humanitarian reasons, or where the national interest of our country requires."

Deportation. In keeping with the spirit of the sanctions against Iran announced this week, federal immigration lawyers said, the government might refuse to extend the departure date set for Iranian tourists and businessmen. Such extensions are usually granted routinely.

Iranians who overstayed their time here, even though they held valid visas, might find themselves subject to deportation. Form I-94 tells foreign visitors: "You are permitted to remain in the U.S. for the time indicated. To remain past this period, without permission from immigration authorities, is a violation of law."

The Iranians, like other aliens, could appeal deportation orders administratively and in court, thereby delaying departure for months.

There could be problems in enforcing the new restrictions if they were adopted. It was not clear, for example, how the immigration service could locate Iranians staying beyond the time for which they were admitted. Authorities might learn about some from informers, and others might reach officials' attention after taking jobs without the necessary work permits. Only recently has the immigration service installed a computer system to match aliens' arrival and departure records.

Government records indicate that of the 9 million foreign visitors to the United States each year, about 15 percent fail to leave. Immigration officials said they did not know how many of these visitors remained unlawfully and how many left the country without their departure having been recorded.

Terrorist Cache Sought by U.S. CHICAGO, April 10 (AP) — Federal agents searched today for a secret bomb factory in the Chicago area believed to have been operated by members of the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN.

Authorities said that they began the search yesterday after FBI agents raided an apartment in Jersey City, N.J., and found the makings for homemade bombs. The apartment was believed to be the home of Carlos Torres, 27, one of 11 suspected members of the FALN arrested Friday near Chicago.

FALN stands for Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional (Armed Forces of National Liberation).

Federal agents say that papers found during the arrests led to the raid in Jersey City and to a raid Tuesday of a suspected hideout in Milwaukee. The search for a bomb factory was begun, authorities said, because they found no explosives in the Milwaukee raid or in the vehicles seized Friday, and they are convinced that there is a bomb factory in the Chicago area.

Guerilla Raid. Authorities said guerrillas from the leftist Popular Liberation Forces shot and killed 25 peasants in raids on two villages, then left with 10 villagers as hostages.

The victims were accused of being rightist terrorists and were killed in the main plaza before a crowd of villagers from San Antonio and neighboring San Andres, both about 25 miles east of the capital, authorities said.

A bomb left by a fountain in a run-down neighborhood of San Salvador exploded and critically wounded two adults and three children who picked up the device to play with it, authorities said.

Authorities also said that they

found the body of a 42-year-old businessman, whose identity was not known, and that unidentified gunmen shot and killed two men as they ate in a restaurant yesterday.

Meanwhile, 100 employees of the state-run National Insurance Co. seized the building yesterday to demand higher wages and better benefits and took 11 members of the management staff as hostages, officials said.

In another development, the acting archbishop of San Salvador said today that Pope John Paul II had named Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas as apostolic administrator of San Salvador.

The appointment was widely considered to be a move to depoliticize the Salvadoran church after the fatal shooting of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero on March 24 as he celebrated Mass.

Monsignor Rivera, 57, who was called the best friend of the slain archbishop, had been bishop of Santiago de Maria, 62 miles east of San Salvador. He is regarded as a progressive for his defense of human rights.

Salvadoran Official Quits; Terrorist Attacks Kill 31. SAN SALVADOR, April 10 (UPI) — A senior member of El Salvador's government — the fourth in two weeks — resigned yesterday and political violence claimed at least 31 lives, including the son of a prominent journalist.

Witnesses said that heavily armed troops and armored cars mounted with machine guns drove late yesterday around the campus of the University of El Salvador, a stronghold for leftist groups, but there were no reports of violence.

Roberto Solazano, the deputy minister of economics, resigned from the civilian-military government and left the country for "personal and health reasons," official sources said. Economics Minister Oscar Mejia, Education Minister Eduardo Colindres and Deputy Agriculture Minister Jorge Villacorta had left on March 27.

Unidentified men firing submachine guns from a speeding car shot and killed Antonio Velado, 19, the son of Antonio Velado Sr., an opposition journalist, as he walked to school yesterday, officials said.

The elder Velado, who works for several foreign news agencies, is president of El Salvador's journalists union and former editor of the opposition newspaper El Independiente.

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Young girl cries in her home in Cancasque, north of San Salvador, after her father was killed in a raid by leftist guerrillas.

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Aide Calls Primary 'Do-or-Die'

Pennsylvania: Key for Kennedy

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (NYT) — Just as it was crucial to Jimmy Carter's political fortunes in 1976, the Democratic presidential primary in Pennsylvania is shaping up as the most important campaign crossroads for Sen. Edward Kennedy in 1980.

If he does not win in Pennsylvania, in the view of most political professionals, including some of his top aides, Sen. Kennedy will be forced to consider withdrawing from the contest.

A loss in Pennsylvania April 22 would mean that the senator would have to win about two of every three delegates remaining to be chosen, a task of huge proportions. Fellow Democrats, friends and foes, would see him increasingly as a divisive force whose persistence might wind up helping the Republicans to win back the presidency.

"We have to do very well," Sen. Kennedy conceded as he brought his campaign into Pennsylvania after further 2-to-1 losses to Mr. Carter — the latest coming in Wisconsin, Kansas and Louisiana.

'Do Or Die'

Mike Ford, his state campaign manager, was more blunt. "It's do or die in my book," he said. "To me, it's the most important thing in the world. To the campaign, it's close to that."

Both sides say that their polling indicates the race is a toss-up and that it will be fought mainly in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where Democrats prevail, and where inflation, unemployment and federal aid cuts are hot issues.

A total of 185 delegates are at stake in Pennsylvania, out of the 1,666 needed for nomination. To date, Mr. Carter has won 957 delegates, Sen. Kennedy 464.

The senator reckons that in Pennsylvania he will have enough time, enough money, the right issues and the right urban-industrial voter mix to challenge the presidential head-on. There will be no marginal candidates or crossover votes to confuse the outcome.

Furthermore, the senator feels he has finally hit full stride as a campaigner, after a shaky start, and is at last confidently delivering smooth, hard-hitting stump speeches that command attention.

Sen. Kennedy still must contend with the so-called character issue, which arose again with devastating effect in Wisconsin after his dismissal in New York and Connecticut.

He faces strong opposition from Pennsylvania's gun lobby, which deplores his proposal to outlaw Saturday Night Special pistols, and strong opposition from the conservative segment of the state's large

Roman Catholic population, which deplores his advocacy of federal financing of abortions for poor women with medical problems.

Finally, he has yet to find a way to offset the political benefits that Mr. Carter has reaped from the Iran crisis. "Teddy could be out front in the final two days of this campaign, and Carter just might turn it the other way by mining Iran's ports," Richard Drayne, one of the senator's longtime aides, said recently.

Even if he loses, Sen. Kennedy has been telling Pennsylvania voters, he will continue his fight all the way to the national convention in New York in August.

Sen. Kennedy plans to spend almost two weeks campaigning in Pennsylvania. He has budgeted \$200,000 for television and radio advertising and at least that much for organizing and telephone banks.

Stephen Smith, the senator's brother-in-law and national campaign manager, says that the money will be available, despite earlier shortages, because of the three-week span between the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania primaries and because "we've been taking in a steady \$1 million a month, win or lose."

The Carter campaign, which got an earlier start in the state and is much better financed, plans to spend 50 percent more than Sen. Kennedy.

"We're going to point our media more at Kennedy's stands than ever before, this time around," said Terry Straub, the head of the Carter campaign in Pennsylvania. "We expect to win."

Four years ago, Mr. Carter assured himself of the Democratic nomination by winning the Pennsylvania primary.

Sen. Kennedy hopes to do the same this time around by winning big in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. On several visits to Pittsburgh, he sought to exploit economic turmoil in the steel industry by charging that the Carter administration had permitted foreign makers to dump low-price steel on the U.S. market.

2 Lecturers Reported Arrested in Prague. VIENNA, April 10 (UPI) — Julius Tomin, a philosopher, and Jan Bednar were arrested last night in Prague for giving a lecture at the underground university, dissident sources said today.

They were arrested in Mr. Tomin's private apartment, where lectures are scheduled every Wednesday in line with Mr. Tomin's efforts to organize an alternate university in Prague. The sources said that the police acted with "especially brutal force."

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In Philadelphia, a city with growing budget problems, the senator has warned repeatedly that federal budget cuts that Mr. Carter has proposed will cause hardship for the urban poor and needy.

Both candidates have won the support of a number of labor leaders, but such support traditionally has been no guarantee of rank-and-file backing in Pennsylvania.

Sen. Kennedy had also hoped to win the backing of an old friend and family ally, Mayor William Green of Philadelphia. Although the senator campaigned for Mr. Green last fall, the mayor has remained uncommitted.

"Bill's got a real problem," said John White, a close associate and former political adviser. "Teddy's helped him. But if he helps Teddy, Carter could cut off some of the federal money that Philadelphia needs so much."

The senator has also won the backing of some of the allies of former Mayor Frank Rizzo, who for many years was a major political force in the city. Mr. Rizzo has not taken sides in the presidential race, however.

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As the West Drifts

For five months now, a country without a government has subjected international order to mockery by taunting the superpower on which every free nation relies. Meanwhile, in Afghanistan and in Cambodia, the Soviet Union has ignored an overwhelming majority of the world community to expand its dominion.

In both instances there is one issue that transcends hostages, oil supplies and Olympic games. It is whether the West's failure to respond to an attack on its basic structures will reduce it to impotence.

So far, the pattern has been alarming. The response has involved a paltry and confusing set of measures which, on the whole, tend to encourage rather than deter the aggression they are designed to counter. When sanctions proposed by the United States appear to be inadequate or misguided, the response among allies is almost one of relief. Governments seize upon President Carter's wavering leadership as an excuse to pursue short-range and narrow interests. Rather than offering other more effective measures, or seeking to fill the leadership vacuum with their own strength, they weaken Mr. Carter still further.

By failing to make necessary sacrifices now, the Western nations, Japan and non-aligned countries are chipping deeply into two pillars of international order: the rule of law and the U.S.-Soviet power balance. Trade, oil imports and the chimerical concept of détente fade into insignificance when the Iranian and Afghan crises are approached from this perspective.

The case for preserving international law—in this instance, diplomatic immunity—is clear. If nations cannot deal with one another through accepted channels, the only means left to settle disputes is war.

The relationship of the Iranian crisis to the superpower balance is more complex. There are conflicting goals in keeping the hostages alive while avoiding the appearance of pitiful vulnerability to a Lilliputian adversary. Up to now, the United States has acted with extraordinary forbearance to safeguard its imprisoned diplomats. Allies have supported this moderation in their own economic interests, which, in fact, are relatively minor.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union is on the march. Either through surrogates, as in Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia and the Yemens, or with its own forces, as in Afghanistan, it takes advantage of every opportunity

—every Western weakness—to expand its empire and improve its strategic and economic position.

With the West unable to agree on what its collective interests are and how to pursue them, the Russians are likely to find opportunity after opportunity. They may well conclude that they can continue nibbling away around the Gulf, in Africa and in Latin America. Even a Soviet move in Yugoslavia may not be as unlikely as some Western analysts say.

The Soviet Union has learned from the Iranian experience that, right or wrong, the United States is not prepared to endanger the lives of 53 Americans to demonstrate that it is not a helpless giant. It has also learned that the United States' allies are willing to take only the most limited steps in support of their less and less formidable looking protector. It has learned that Iran, with only marginal economic leverage based on its declining oil output, can still exert substantial pressure on Europe and Japan. Western Europe, excluding Britain, buys only 400,000 barrels a day of Iranian oil. Japan buys 500,000 barrels, 10 per cent of its total supply. A cutoff would hurt Iran more than anyone else. Yet the allies hesitate to act.

From Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has learned that the West cannot seriously challenge it even if it invades a country adjacent to the chokepoint for two-thirds of the allies' oil. It has learned that Western nations are more concerned with the games their athletes play than with preserving the values they pledge to defend.

The Soviet Union is only doing what comes naturally. As long as it finds weakness, it will continue to probe. And with each successive move, it will be harder to stop. As long as the West drifts in apparently aimless disarray, it will be condemned to watch neutral and nonaligned nations flock to the Soviet camp. With the erosion of U.S. power, Western Europe and Japan will be forced to make more and more accommodations with the Russians. These will be made in the name of détente, but they will inevitably institutionalize Soviet superiority. Failure to display unity now will further destroy the diminishing credibility of the United States as a force capable of balancing the Soviet Union in a world that, in military terms, is still bipolar. How many will die, or lose their freedom, because of that, no one can say.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Palestinians Betrayed

National and cultural stereotypes can distort the truth but when reinforced by stark events they speak all too powerfully. The associations are unfair to many Palestinians, but they are inevitable and will only delay both justice and peace. Now the image of Palestinian terror is a bloodstained mattress in a crib, smashed toys, infant hostages and, once again, dead civilians.

In their hate, those five Palestinian terrorists who invaded Misgav Am, an Israeli kibbutz near the Lebanese border, were even willing to shoot children. In fact, one child, 2-year-old Eyal Gluska, was killed, either by the invaders or in the exchange of fire when an Israeli Army unit finally stormed the occupied children's dormitory. Also killed—by the terrorists without doubt—were a leader of the kibbutz and an Israeli soldier. Saved by chance as the invaders died were other children who had been seized to support a demand for the release of some imprisoned Palestinians.

The "explanations" for such events do not redeem the horror. These terrorists appear to

have been members of an extremist faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, supported by Iraq; and last Monday happened to be the 33d anniversary of Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party. Perhaps they sought a commemorative martyrdom, or a demonstration of devotion in advance of this month's meeting of the Palestine National Council in Damascus. Maybe they wanted to reassert rejection of Egypt's peace with Israel at Camp David, on the eve of President Sadat's visit to Washington, or to sabotage the effort of other Palestinians, who now look to diplomacy instead of terror to press their claims against Israel.

Israel can be expected to retaliate and to close its ears to all subtleties. It will bury its dead and revive its memories of other murders. The vicious cycle will not be broken by violence. Whoever persuaded the raiders, who paid with their lives, that "Palestine will be liberated by terror, blood and fire," betrayed their cause, and the name of an entire people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Crisis in Central America

The crisis in Central America, which goes far beyond the forefront of the Metropolitan Cathedral of San Salvador, is now reaching dramatic proportions.

El Salvador, after Nicaragua, is the most important country in Central America to the United States. It provides a headquarters for most U.S. firms that operate in the area, it is the seat of the Central American Common Market and it has a tough, U.S.-trained army.

The scene is set for civil war, with powerful right-wing paramilitary forces regretting that the lid was ever taken off the cauldron, and not-so-powerful left-wing guerrilla organizations being swept along by a rebellious and land-hungry peasantry and by a mass of urban unemployed who have scented the possibility of change.

The scenario is not so different, either, in neighboring Honduras and Guatemala,

where the military regimes in power show no sign of giving up without a fierce and bloody struggle.

In these circumstances, what can the United States do? Is it to back the dictators until the very last minute to midnight—as happened with Somoza in Nicaragua—and then try grudgingly to come to terms with the military victors? Is it to meddle in the internal military politics of each country—as it has done disastrously in El Salvador and is perhaps about to do in Honduras—giving aid and succor to small cliques within the armed forces?

Or is it prepared to come to terms with the representatives of the popular organization laying the groundwork for real conciliation and genuine reform?

If the whole area is not to go up in flames, in a conflict in which the United States would find itself friendless and alone, the third option offers the best hope.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 11, 1905

LONDON — The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual statement yesterday. While not so good as many people had hoped, it was satisfactory in most respects. The budget showed a surplus of £1.4 million. That there is to be no diminution of the income tax will doubtless occasion criticism, but a reduction of 2 pence on the tea duty will cause satisfaction. The principal points in the speech included: 1. Revenue of the year, £143 million. 2. Tobacco revenue increased by £25,000. 3. Great decrease in the consumption of alcoholic liquors. 4. Estimated revenue for the coming year is £144 million. 5. Estimated surplus on the coming year is £297 million.

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1930

WASHINGTON — Rep. Richard Welch, R-Calif., today told the House Immigration Committee that his state is in favor of restricting the entry of Mexicans and Filipinos. There is a "deplorable condition of employment" in California because of the number of Filipinos and others who work there for very low wages, he declared.

White workers cannot afford to accept the wages which the Filipinos are willing to take, he said. He requested the committee to exclude Filipinos as "an unassimilable race." In response, Rep. Samuel Dickstein, D-N.Y., objected that it "would be impossible to exclude Filipinos so long as they were under the American flag."



Hanoi-Peking Split: Footnotes

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Back in the mid-1960s, as it escalated the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the Johnson administration asserted that its action was designed to block Chinese Communist expansion into Southeast Asia. But during that period, ironically enough, the Chinese and Vietnamese Communists were locked in a fierce dispute that has since propelled them into war.

Viewed in retrospect, therefore, it seems that one of the great tragedies of U.S. history was founded on the misperception that the North Vietnamese were surrogates for Chinese aggression—when, in fact, Peking and Hanoi were potentially bitter foes.

That mistake was not so much a failure of intelligence as a failure by U.S. strategists to appreciate that China and North Vietnam, though surface friends, were deeply divided by tensions that reached back centuries. In modern times, their animosities were aggravated by their divergent national interests as well as by the split between China and the Soviet Union.

Thus the United States, through adroit diplomatic maneuvers, might have been able to take advantage of that situation to avoid the Vietnam quagmire. Instead, in John Wayne style, it chose to shoot first and ask questions afterward.

That experience may hold a lesson for today. For it suggests that the decision to resort to force often stems less from careful calculation than from frustration the grows out of a lack of understanding of realities.

The differences that pitted the Chinese and Vietnamese Communists against each other are disclosed in a couple of fascinating documents recently released by Peking and Hanoi as part of their current fight. Though widely polemical, the documents reveal the extent of discord between the two Communist neighbors even as U.S. officials believed them to be close allies.

Reaching back to the Geneva Conference of 1954, which followed France's defeat in Indochina, the Vietnamese allege that the Chinese double-crossed them by negotiating directly with the French to partition Vietnam at the 17th parallel. The Viet Minh, as the Vietnamese Communist movement was then called, wanted the partition at the 13th parallel.

The Vietnamese charge that the Chinese exerted pressure on them to compromise because they feared that the United States would intervene militarily to supplant the vanquished French and thereby threaten China's security.

The Chinese deny the claim, contending that the Viet Minh could not have beaten the French at the crucial battle of Dienbienphu without their artillery and other aid. The Chinese document reveals, for the first time, that the Viet Minh were assisted during the struggle against France by a Chinese military advisory group headed by Gen. Wei Guoqing, now chief commissar of Peking's armed forces.

The Vietnamese further argue that their hope of taking over in Vietnam in elections scheduled for 1956 was dampened by Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who told them that the division of the country could not be "solved in a short time" and might take as long as a century.

What the Vietnamese sidestep in their document is the fact that the Soviet Union, now their main supporter, also squelched their dream of controlling all Vietnam in those

days. When I mentioned this to a senior Vietnamese diplomat not long ago, he replied cryptically: "That is true, but the Chinese were worse."

The Vietnamese also blame the Chinese for not helping the Viet Cong guerrillas in their early attempts to combat the Saigon government backed by the United States. Again, the Vietnamese allege, the Chinese feared U.S. intervention.

The Chinese reply that a Viet Cong guerrilla uprising was premature until 1960. But after that, they disclose, they supplied the Viet Cong with more than 90,000 rifles and machine guns in 1962 alone.

For the first time, too, the Chinese reveal that they set up a supply route for weapons through Cambodia, spending an "enormous amount" on the transport system. They divulge that the equipment was shipped from a staging area on Hainan island, off the south China coast.

One of the critical disagreements took place in the spring of 1965, as the first U.S. combat troops landed in Vietnam. At that point, the Vietnamese claim, Peking reneged on a promise to furnish Hanoi with Chinese aircraft and pilots.

Without answering that charge directly, the Peking document responds that China sent more than 300,000 men to North Vietnam to build and maintain its railway lines. Besides, the Chinese disclose, their aid to Hanoi exceeded that of all other countries, amounting to some \$20 billion between 1950 and 1978.

Another tangle developed between China and North Vietnam during the mid-1960s, when the Chinese refused permission to the Russians to fly over their territory on supply missions to Hanoi. To have allowed that, the Chinese now say, would have been a breach of their sovereignty.

Nixon Visit

One of the big bust-ups came when China invited Richard Nixon to Peking. The Vietnamese view that as a self-styled cause, contending that Nixon and the Chinese agreed on a Vietnam settlement for the sake of their own rapprochement.

Tensions between Peking and Hanoi reached a breaking point in late 1978 over Cambodia, where the Vietnamese sought to extend their

—Letters—

Genius and Luck

In effect, "any student of the history of science" surely knows that sometimes an important discovery is based on a stroke of luck. However, Rick Bengel (Letters, March 14) fails to mention that in order to utilize luck constructively, a scientist must possess a marked talent for observation—skin to genius.

With regard to Nobel Prize winner Alexander Fleming (cited by Mr. Bengel), it is interesting to recall that while Fleming was engaged in the study of staphylococcus, a dish in his laboratory had been exposed to the air, and consequently contaminated. A person of average intelligence without a scientific background would probably have discarded that dirty plate; but Fleming, a gifted and experienced observer, noticed that the plate was covered with mold.

Thus did genius and luck collaborate to produce penicillin—a noble discovery that aims to save life rather than destroy it. ESTHER DELCOURT. Paris.

influence. That plan drove them into the arms of the Russians and led to the squabble that is currently roiling Southeast Asia.

Looking back on all this, then, it is tempting to speculate that the Vietnamese Communist leader Ho Chi Minh might have turned into another Tito. Instead, the United States tried to fulfill its own prophecy—and that error was worse than a crime. ©1980, The Register and Tribune Syndicate.

The Lessons of Camp David

By Roger Fisher

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — With the autonomy talks on the future of the West Bank and Gaza deadlocked, and as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt visits Washington this week and Prime Minister Menachem Begin next week, there are calls for a new Camp David summit meeting. But it was not just the summit, the mountain air, or President Carter's persuasiveness that in two weeks turned deadlock into agreement. Rather, Camp David demonstrated the remarkable effectiveness of a mediator who uses a single negotiating text. If the United States wants another success, we need both to understand the nature of today's problem and to return to that powerful method of mediation.

The current deadlock is understood by looking at the parties' choices. Sadat can do little more than he already has. It is Begin that Carter will be pressing for concessions on land, irrigation water and future Jewish settlements on the West Bank. Yet next week, or at a summit meeting, it would be useless for Begin to make major concessions to Egypt since Egypt can do nothing about the West Bank. However much Israel were to give up now, it would be asked to give up more later after King Hussein of Jordan and Palestinians had joined the negotiations.

Join the Talks

Faced with this problem, the United States keeps pressing Hussein and Palestinian leaders to join the autonomy talks. But to join the talks would subject these Arabs to political criticism and a loss of bargaining position in exchange for nothing; to stay out is politically popular and keeps options open. Hence the deadlock.

This lack of progress—both within the autonomy talks and outside them—is a result of the current negotiating approach.

The United States has joined the parties in playing the standard negotiating game of trying to ex-

tract concessions, a process that tends to lock parties into their positions. This concession-hunting approach, by its adversary nature and by the necessity of making commitments, seriously interferes with the first function of negotiation: the creative inventing of possible ways to reconcile differing interests.

Decision Making

The standard approach also interferes with the second function of negotiation: decision making. A joint result requires each party to make a series of painful unilateral concessions without knowing what, if anything, will be gotten in return.

These are the problems to which the single-negotiating-text procedure used at Camp David was the answer. Rather than press Sadat and Begin to change their positions (which would tend to lock them in), the United States explored their interests and then quickly produced a rough draft of the kind of operational document that the conference might produce.

That working draft was not presented as a U.S. proposal that anyone was expected to accept. The United States asked each of the parties not for concessions but for criticism of the draft. It is hard to make concessions; it is easy to criticize. Over the succeeding days and in light of criticism, the United States prepared some 23 versions of the text, one after another. In the end, the United States, with the help of both sides, had shaped a proposal that it was prepared to recommend as the best reconciliation of Egypt's and Israel's differing interests that it could produce under the circumstances.

On Last Day

On the last day of the Camp David meeting, Sadat and Begin were each faced with a single decision that he could make, knowing what he was getting in return. The political context, the isolation of Camp David, the inherent deadline of the end of the summit meeting, and the

just come to Moscow. The 8 minister of sports is going to argue for an Olympic boycott. Soviet Olympic officials even touring the United States, giving that the U.S. team should be allowed to come to Moscow. 1 Russians win this contest, the of the world and the coming ge of Soviet leaders will know how to interpret the result

Endorsement

If some way could have found to avoid raising the issue 1980 Olympics might have held in Moscow as planned by creating an impression that participating countries were somehow endorsing or at least accepting the viet invasion of Afghanistan. This was never a real possibility cause the Russians themselves bound to raise the issue. In they already have, declaring the invasion that Moscow's tion as the site of the Olympic represented international re of the Soviet peaceful policy.

U.S. proponents of the U.S. participation in these Olympics are arguing, in effect, that President Carter deserves to be blamed on this issue. He overreacted, argue, by volunteering to us the Olympics to the gods of resident over the superpower. Our games are more important than your games, the anti-forces seem to be telling the clams. Of course, this is true athletes who have spent years lifetimes, preparing to compete 1980 Olympics. But can it be a seriously by anyone else? In whose actual survival depend successful management of d perpower rivalry, surely the clams' games must take precedence.

These Weird Times

Decisions by U.S. athletes deal that either frustrate the deal, international boycott pain or make possible some of U.S. participation in Moscow unlikely to be described in histories of these weird times mere humiliations of Pre Carter. They would be much significant than that.

There may be no more important question before the United States and the world than this: C United states run its end of perpower confrontation strength, confidence and or sense of it cannot, the last y the 20th century are going grim. Decisions taken by U.S. officials this spring that mine U.S. policy toward this gotten Olympiad would d the prospects for a happy oom. ©1980, The Washington Post

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

K. Car Sales Hit Record for Quarter
ONDON, April 10 (UPI) — For the first time, new car sales in Britain hit the first quarter of 1980 topped the half-million mark, figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show.
March sales were the highest for any month according to the organization. First quarter sales of 502,719 were 5.5 percent ahead of the same period last year. March sales of 177,722 were 6.2 percent better than in the first quarter of 1979. Imports rose from 54 percent in the first quarter last year to 3 percent this year. In March imports accounted for 53.3 percent of total sales, up from 52.2 percent in March last year.
Meanwhile, Reuters reported that British Leyland is selling record numbers of cars in a buoyant home market as prospects brighten for the state-owned giant's recovery. Leyland, which came near to financial collapse in 1975, sold nearly 47,000 cars in March, representing about 24 percent of the British market of nearly 200,000. The company took 19 cent of the first quarter sales.

Donnell Douglas to Build Canadian Jet
TAWA, April 10 (UPI) — Canada will award McDonnell Douglas a billion contract, the nation's largest ever peace-time purchase, for 137 CF-18A Hornet aircraft to serve as its first line of defense and fulfill its NATO obligations, Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne said today.
The federal cabinet had been considering both the CF-18A and the engine General Dynamics F-16, which had launched a vigorous and promotional campaign since the new fighter aircraft program was announced more than two years ago.
The new aircraft will replace Canada's aging fleet of 260 CF-101s, CF-104s and CF-5s which have been in service for the last 20 years.

Lancia Buying Back Rusting Cars in U.K.
ONDON, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Lancia, the Italian automaker, said today it is buying back several hundred of its popular Beta models back from British owners for scrapping because of rust problems.
The cars, which cost up to \$14,140 each when new, have been bought and scrapped in just over a year. Lancia said it may have to buy up to 500 cars at a trade-in value of about \$2,170 per car. Lancia, which is paying up to \$2.17 million on the operation, now offers a six-year or 60,000-mile warranty.
The decision to destroy the cars was made at Lancia's Italian headquarters in Turin after rust was found attacking the engine mountings at the rear of the engine sub-frame. If these fail, the engine drops down about 10 inches. Most of the cars bought by Lancia dealers after an inspection between 5 and 7 years old, but some seem to be just 3 years old.

Iran Bar on U.S. Fibers Seen as Illegal
USSELL, April 10 (AP-DJ) — The European Community Commission said Thursday a Milan court's decision to block cheap synthetic fibers from the U.S. was obviously illegal.
It's a clear and manifest breach of community law," a spokesman said. The Italian government had indicated it would take the appropriate steps to have the ruling overturned.
The court last week ordered a temporary injunction against imports of synthetic fibers from the U.S. by the Carter Moore Corp. It said it would bar the products until the two companies raised their prices to make up for the supposed damage they enjoy from cheaper feedstocks.

Harbor Buys Miami's Americana
HARBOR, Fla., April (AP) — The 720-room Americana Hotel — one of South Florida's most famous resorts — has been sold to Sheraton Hotels and Resorts, a consortium of real estate investors by American Airlines, it was announced yesterday.
The hotel, which is being sold for \$12 million, is being sold to Sheraton Hotels and Resorts, a consortium of real estate investors by American Airlines, it was announced yesterday.
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Japanese Power Cos. to Invest \$12 Billion
KYOTO, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Japan's nine major electric power companies are planning to spend more than \$12 billion (about \$12 billion) in capital investment in fiscal 1980 that began this month.
The companies said today that the total investment by the nine companies will amount to a 31 percent increase from the preceding fiscal year.
In addition, they are planning to pour 315.8 billion yen in acquisition of new power plants. The jump in capital investment was attributed partly to the fact that the power companies postponed spending in the prior fiscal year because of participation of large earnings losses due to spiraling fuel costs and a drop in oil prices.

Supplies at Record Level

Pot Crude-Oil Prices Sag, Market Soft

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Pot crude-oil prices sagged today as world demand continued to falter in the face of record supplies and reduced consumption.
The market was soft, with prices for oil falling in the face of record supplies and reduced consumption.
The market was soft, with prices for oil falling in the face of record supplies and reduced consumption.

London — The oil market was soft today, with prices for oil falling in the face of record supplies and reduced consumption.

Company Reports
The following table shows the quarterly and annual earnings and dividends for the companies listed below. All figures are in millions of dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1979	1978
General Electric	63.4	51.2
IBM	0.331	0.266
Lead Industries Group	1979	1978
Operating income	390.3	299.0
Net income	12.4	8.0
Dividend	0.288	0.183

Currency Rates

Currency	Per \$100	Per \$100
British pound	1.60	1.60
French franc	6.55	6.55
German mark	3.36	3.36
Italian lira	2036	2036
Japanese yen	161	161
Swiss franc	2.00	2.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00

Fed Was Seeking to End Speculative Lending

Bank, Broker Loans Financed Hunts' Silver

By Jerry Knight
and James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — Banks and brokerage houses loaned the Hunt brothers of Texas millions of dollars to finance their silver speculation at a time when the Carter administration and federal banking authorities were trying to stop speculative loans to fight inflation.
Some banks and brokers refused to participate in the Hunts' silver speculation, but others helped the brothers borrow more money. The Washington Post has learned.
Using their hoard of silver as collateral to get loans, the Hunts bought so much of the metal that they pushed the price past \$50 an ounce and thereby raised the price of silver products ranging from photographic film to fancy flatware.

Among those who loaned money to the Hunts were The Chase Bank and ACLI International, a commodity firm headed by A.C. Israel, chairman of the board of People's Drug Stores.
Bache, in turn, took the silver that was put up as collateral by the Hunts and used the metal to borrow more money from First National Bank of Chicago, sources said.
First National Bank in a statement last night said that it "categorically denies" making loans that violated Federal Reserve policy.
Bache reportedly went to First National of Chicago after

other lenders refused to consider a large loan backed by silver, suspecting that the Hunts might be involved.
Bache would not normally have to tell the bank a customer's identity, but the size of the loan and the silver backing were a good clue about who was involved, said sources familiar with the transaction.
Since last October, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker has been urging lenders not to make loans for speculative purposes. The Fed has tried to dry up money for speculative lending by restricting the availability of funds. President Carter himself took a swing at speculators last month, urging banks not to finance such investments.
The role of the banks in the collapse of the silver market is

under Congressional investigation.
Despite their wealth, reported to total billions of dollars, the Hunts are known to have borrowed heavily to finance the biggest speculative spree in commodity market history.
Getting money was easy for the Hunts when the price of silver was going up last fall. They either used profits they made as the price rose, or borrowed money using their increasingly valuable silver holdings to back the loan.
But when the price began coming down, the Hunts found money hard to get. Not only were lenders unwilling to provide more than a fraction of the value of their silver, but banks also were risking the wrath of Mr. Volcker.
The night before the silver

market hit bottom, on March 27, the Hunts met secretly in New York with representatives of their major silver creditors — Bache, ACLI and Merrill Lynch, it was learned.
At the meeting, Herbert Hunt warned that he and his brother, Nelson Bunker, would not be able to pay their silver speculating debts immediately. The Hunts at that point reportedly owed at least \$100 million to Bache, \$123 million to ACLI and undisclosed amounts to Merrill Lynch.
Bache's involvement with the Hunts was made public the next day when the Securities and Exchange Commission took steps to protect Bache shareholders in the event the company went under.

Tennesseans Burn Bache

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday charged a group of Tennessee investors with secretly acquiring a large interest in a Nashville firm with funds advanced to them by Bache Halsey Stuart Shield Inc.
Last month, according to the suit filed in U.S. District Court here, when Bache asked the investors to cover more than \$6 million in credit, they were unable to come up with the money.
Bache has been ordered by the SEC to sell the 736,215 shares of stock in the Nashville company, McDowell Enterprises, that it was holding as collateral against the \$6 million loan to the investors.
It is unclear what losses, if any, will be suffered by Bache when it seeks to recover its \$6 million by selling the stock.
The four Tennessee defendants were charged with violating the anti-fraud and disclosure provisions of the federal securities laws.
Among the allegations is that the four bought the 33 percent interest in the company without disclosing the stock purchases. By law, a group of investors must disclose to other shareholders when its members acquire 10 percent or more of a company's stock.

Nader Fires Opening Shot Across Big Business's Bow

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — In the opening round of what is shaping up as a battle in a bombast, Ralph Nader-led coalition of consumer and labor groups disclosed a list yesterday of 11 major corporations it charged with committing "crimes in the suites."
The announcement of the list was the highlight of a news conference at which Mr. Nader and supporters outlined activities planned in more than 135 cities for April 17 to celebrate "Big Business Day."
The declaration of the day, which is intended to begin what Mr. Nader called a "decade-long" campaign against the "corporate crime epidemic sweeping America," has created some anxiety within the business community.
Meanwhile, business groups and the Nader coalition have spent considerable energy attempting to learn of the details of the companies that are targets generally expressed scorn for the Nader effort.

"The nation's problems relate to inflation, energy, productivity and national security," Irving Shapiro, chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., said in a statement. "And it is unlikely the public will have much sympathy for this ideological Woodstock."
The corporations singled out today as representatives of big business at its worst were the following:
• The American Electric Power Co., New York, a utility holding company, charged by Mr. Green with anticompetitive practices and environmental pollution.
• Castle & Cooke Inc., a Hawaii-based agribusiness, for alleged activities "deleterious to Third World countries."
• Citicorp, the second-largest bank holding company in the United States, for its investments in South Africa and its involvement in the New York City fiscal crisis.
• Du Pont, the Delaware-based chemical company, for alleged abuse of political power through its chairman, Mr. Shapiro, a former head of the Business Roundtable, a business lobby group.
• Eli Lilly & Co., the chemical company that manufactures DES and Darvon, both controversial drugs.
• The Exxon Corp., New York, "just for being Exxon, the largest energy company in the world," said Mr. Green, for alleged bribes in Italy.
• The Fluor Corp., a construction company in Irvine, Calif., for what Mr. Green called "anti-Semitism," violations of labor laws, and heavy investments in South Africa.
• The Grumman Corp., a New York-based defense contractor, for its payoffs overseas.
• The United States Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, for "closing plants overnight without due notice," Mr. Green said, and for environmental pollution.
• Wm. Dixie Stores Inc., a Jacksonville, Fla., food retailer, for alleged illegal labor practices.

The activists plan to name "shadow boards of directors" to monitor the corporations' activities through the year. In addition, Mr. Green said that in California, local groups would be best at an "Academy Awards-like" party to disclose nominations and winners for the "Corporate Hall of Shame."
Mr. Shapiro of Du Pont said that his company first encountered Mr. Nader in 1970-71, when the consumer activist sent a team to study the giant chemical company.
"We cooperated with that study," Mr. Shapiro said, "but were forced

to conclude that it started off with final conclusions and, along the way, was indifferent to any facts that did not support these conclusions. We have no reason to involve ourselves a second time with Mr. Nader's propaganda efforts."
Similarly, Citicorp, said that the group's charges against it were largely a rerun of an earlier Nader study.
A spokesman for Exxon, the only oil company on the list, said: "We don't know why we're on it, other than that we're big and in a prominent industry."

Shortfall Is Seen In Chrysler Loans

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI) — The federal board set up by Congress to look after Chrysler warned today that the troubled automaker might need more federal guaranteed loans.
In its report the Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Board said the Detroit automaker's "potential need for federal assistance is significantly underestimated" in its operating plans through 1983. For one thing, the board said, Chrysler may be overestimating future car sales.
"Recent sharp increases in interest rates, reduced credit availability and uncertainty over the state of the economy have further complicated the situation by impairing prospects for future sales while increasing Chrysler's and its dealers' operating and financing costs," the board said.
"Additional interim financing may therefore soon be necessary."

In January, President Carter signed into law a bill that would allow Chrysler to obtain up to \$1.5 billion in guaranteed federal loans if it could raise \$1.43 billion on its own by selling off assets and receiving outside financial assistance.
"Chrysler has made considerable progress since the Act was passed," the board said in its first report, "but the seriousness of its situation is not to be underestimated."
The board — which includes Treasury Secretary William Miller, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker and Comptroller General Elmer Staats — said Chrysler has been able to obtain \$421 million in financing or deferrals so far.
But the board also said the automaker wants to change the way Congress told it to raise the \$1.43 billion in outside financial aid. Under law, Chrysler is supposed to line up at least \$500 million from existing U.S. creditors and lenders.
"Chrysler has not received commitments from any financial institutions to meet these targets, but it is actively negotiating with its creditors," the board said.
As a result, the board said, Chrysler plans to ask that its domestic target be reduced and it be allowed to raise more through foreign concerns and by selling off more of its assets.

The board also said Chrysler may be a bit overoptimistic in some of its projections for the future.
The board said the automaker plans or has already undertaken a number of austerity measures, including management shifts, energy saving plans, productivity improvements and employee stock ownership.
Ford Motor was given some credit for the former market because it decided to leave its quarterly dividend unchanged rather than cut it, as some analysts had expected.
One analyst said Ford apparently thinks things are not as bad for the auto industry as they look. Ford closed up 1 1/4 to 27.
The Commerce Department announced late in the day that retail sales fell 1.3 percent to \$77.2 billion, following a 1.6 percent fall in February.
Among interest rate-sensitive stocks, American Telephone added 3/4 to 49 1/2, Citicorp 1/4 to 19 1/2, and Chase 1 1/4 to 39 1/2.
Great Western financial gained 1/2 despite a decline in first quarter earnings.

NYSE Prices Move Ahead

NEW YORK, April 10 — Interest rate sensitive stocks helped lead the market up as a conviction grew interest rates may have peaked.
A decline in retail sales in March for the second straight month was seen as another indication of an easing in the economy which would take pressure off interest rates.
The Dow Jones industrial average was about five points higher and advanced led declines four to three on volume of around \$34 million. It has risen 17.58 points the past two sessions. The Dow Jones average was ahead 3.93 points to 789.84 around 3 p.m.

Public outcry over high interest rates today prompted Southwest Bank of St. Louis to lower its prime lending rate from 20 percent to 19 1/2 percent, bank officials said.
Analysts said the market was set for a rally after a mid-February through March slide that ravaged many stocks and wiped about \$130 billion in paper value from the value of issues.
But the lack of heavy volume indicated many investors still were uncertain about Iran, interest rates and inflation.
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Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Highlights of the Year

For our Group, 1979 was a successful year. Earnings rose significantly, due largely to careful cost and credit control, well-balanced assets and liabilities and the deployment by Group banks of their special skills in export finance, foreign exchange, precious metals and banknotes.
The Group increased to US\$ 40 million the issue of 25-year fixed-rate notes in the domestic US market and issued US\$ 40 million floating rate notes in the international capital market. The proceeds of these issues were used to finance a 5% addition (from 60% to 65%) to our stake in Republic New York Corporation, the holding company for Republic National Bank of New York, and to increase the capital of Group banks.

Republic National Bank of New York had risen to over US\$ 300 million and it had become the 41st bank in the USA ranked by deposits. Republic New York Corporation increased its quarterly dividend from US\$ 0.50 to US\$ 0.65 per share.
The geographical expansion of the last two years has been rewarded rapidly as our new banking subsidiary in Uruguay and Republic's new branches in Hong Kong and Chile are already contributing to profits.
In view of the excellent results and the encouraging start to 1980, the Board is recommending an increased dividend of US\$ 0.75 per share, compared with US\$ 0.65 per share for 1978.

By 31st December, 1979, stockholders' equity of 24th March, 1980

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1979

Assets	31st December 1979	31st December 1978	Liabilities	31st December 1979	31st December 1978
Cash, balances and advances to banks	1,697,004	1,307,196	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	6,213,466	4,611,794
Bank certificates of deposit	556,375	407,920	Other liabilities	222,683	170,381
Precious metals	*251,372	*153,239		6,436,149	4,782,175
Trading account securities	140,358	144,152	Capital and loan funds:		
Financial paper	1,872,732	1,702,405	Sinking Fund Notes 2002-2004	60,000	30,000
Investment account securities	562,390	466,727	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Customer current accounts and advances	1,690,395	922,369	Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	35,000
Investments	42,247	5,109	Floating Rate Notes 1986	40,000	-
Fixed assets	66,591	62,253	Other loans	39,435	47,873
Other assets	201,794	100,620	Minority interests	107,435	108,854
	7,021,168	5,272,190	Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,630	24,605
			Reserves	228,529	191,683
			Total shareholders' funds	253,149	216,288
			Total capital and loan funds employed	585,019	490,015
				7,021,168	5,272,190

* against which were forward sales of US\$ 206,381,000 in 1979 and US\$ 161,861,000 in 1978.

For the year ended 31st December

	1979	1978
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ 000)	44,387	35,690
Earnings per share	US\$ 2.70	US\$ 2.05
Number of shares outstanding	16,413,300	16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisao, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo, Tokyo.

INTRODUCING EXPLORA OIL CORPORATION N.V.

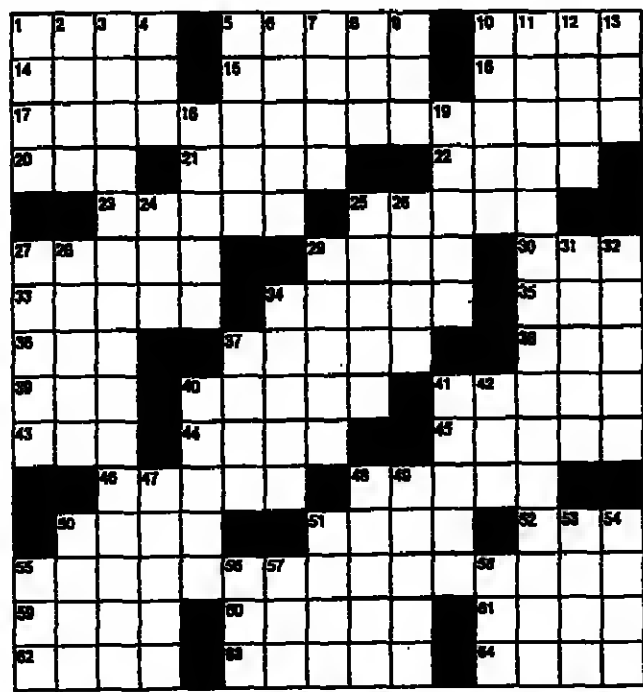
- We acquired our producing oil and gas wells in April 1979. They are paying over 30 percent net per annum to our investors. The production income is distributed monthly. Net income will rise to approximately 50 percent per annum due to deregulation of oil prices from January, 1980.
- We drilled two 9,000 ft. wells on a farmout from Exxon in Texas during September/October, 1979. First well hit October 25, 1979. Production income for this first well alone will be net 56 to 63 percent per annum on money invested. Total income will be higher after production starts from second well.

For 1) and 2) combined we invested U.S. \$1,950,000 — only and secured recoverable reserves of approximately U.S. \$60 million. Our investors are profiting from these way above average results, and many of their investment problems were solved by us. We are proud that amongst our American, British, Dutch, Belgian and German investors we have reputable men from the oil business itself.

Our next drilling program, Explora N° IV, closes May 15, 1980. It has again way above average profit potential. Minimum participation: U.S. \$20,000.
Why don't you try us out?
For project 1) we already have certified CPA figures. For project 2) we will have them next month.
We will try everything possible to keep our success record. For your benefit and naturally for ours too.

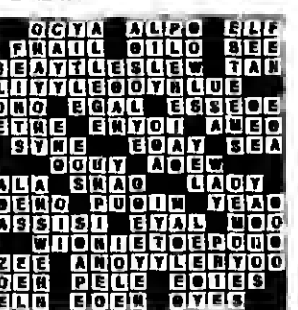
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COBAN TRUST REG.
Bahnhofstr. 8, Box 180, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.
Telephone: 004175/21728 & 004185/65878.
Telex: 71289 ROFA CH.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Maine city or its river
 - 5 Western film classic
 - 10 Lessee leader
 - 14 Consort of Pan
 - 15 Eliot's "The Cocktail"
 - 16 Port near Quenoy
 - 17 Reporter's milieu
 - 20 Men and boys
 - 21 Salvation
 - 22 Rock or sack
 - 23 Mount or Cape
 - 24 Lawrence or Martin
 - 29 "I Faw Down an Go"
 - 30 Bar rocks
 - 33 Put on the payroll
 - 34 Single-masted boat
 - 35 Jacobs' "The Monkey's"
 - 36 Moslem title
 - 37 Morning rouser
 - 38 Pongid
 - 39 Large parrot
 - 40 Peltry
 - 41 Buttons or Knotts
 - 43 Stray
 - 44 Rockette's finale
- DOWN**
- 1 Fourth man
 - 2 Relative of a twinge
 - 3 First Family: 1881-85
 - 4 Word of discomfort
 - 5 Jer
 - 6 "In—Way," Premiering film
 - 7 Tinhorn
 - 8 Extreme
 - 9 Trade-off in a biblical quote
 - 10 The tongue of Tiberius
 - 11 Advocate of freedom for slaves
 - 12 Symbol on a staff
 - 13 Eosin or fuchsia
 - 14 Propelled a wherry
 - 15 Okefenokee, e.g.
 - 24 Fifth of Man
 - 25 Churlish people
 - 26 Purlin home fixture
 - 27 Fountain order
 - 28 Blake subject
 - 29 Like much of Shakespeare's verse
 - 31 Gallinaceous entree
 - 32 Jugs
 - 34 Weekend golfer's problem
 - 37 Thespian Tamiroff
 - 40 Sport featuring clay disks
 - 41 Co-hero at Ticonderoga: 1775
 - 42 Title held by 41 Down: Abbr.
 - 47 Traveller in Lee's campaign
 - 48 Rising star
 - 49 Bet at roulette
 - 50 Emulate an osprey
 - 51 She's often in the high-C areas
 - 54 Kid Gavilan's punch
 - 54 "And I saw— heaven": Rev. 21:1
 - 56 Charge
 - 56 Before D.D.E.
 - 57 Solway Firth feeder
 - 58 Apt rhyme for miss

Solution to Previous Puzzle

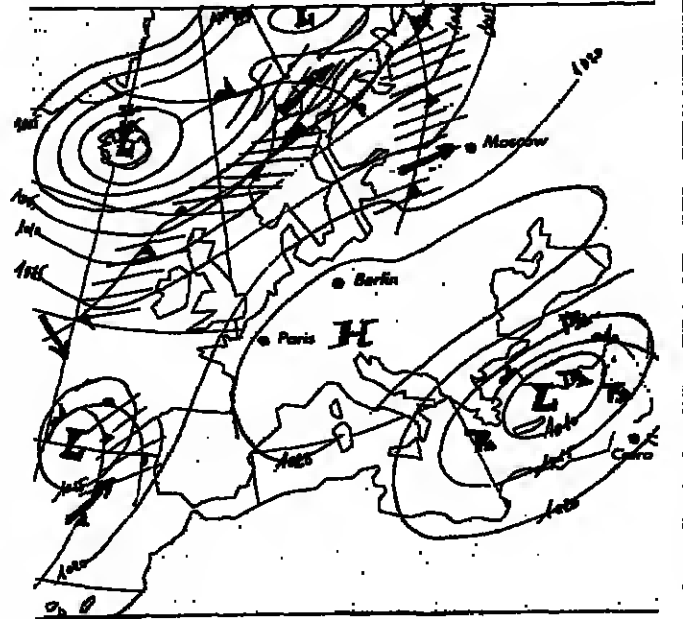


WEATHER

ALGARVE	17	C	F	FOSSY	MADRID	15	C	F
AMSTERDAM	9	F	47	Overcast	MALAGA	24	F	75
ATHENS	9	F	47	Overcast	MONTREAL	14	F	57
BEIRUT	18	F	65	Overcast	MOSCOW	3	F	37
BERLIN	9	F	47	Overcast	MURKIN	8	F	47
BIRMINGHAM	4	F	43	Rain	NEW YORK	12	F	54
BUSINESS	6	F	43	Rain	NICE	14	F	57
BUENOS AIRES	14	F	57	Overcast	OSLO	18	F	64
BUDAPEST	10	F	50	Overcast	PARIS	11	F	52
CASABLANCA	20	F	68	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	F	45
COPENHAGEN	7	F	45	Overcast	ROME	15	F	59
COSTA DEL SOL	20	F	68	Fair	SOFIA	9	F	48
DUBLIN	10	F	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	12	F	54
EDINBURGH	12	F	54	Overcast	TENNESSEE	24	F	75
FLORENCE	13	F	55	Overcast	TEL AVIV	21	F	70
FRANKFURT	7	F	45	Overcast	TOKYO	9	F	48
GENEVA	6	F	43	Overcast	TUNIS	17	F	63
Helsinki	4	F	40	Overcast	VIENNA	9	F	48
HONGKONG	14	F	57	Rain	WASHINGTON	4	F	39
ISTANBUL	14	F	57	Overcast	ZURICH	5	F	41
LAS PALMAS	24	F	75	Fair				
LISBON	18	F	64	Overcast				
LONDON	11	F	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	22	F	72	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Australian Aborigines Halt Drilling They Say Disturbs Spirit of Lizard

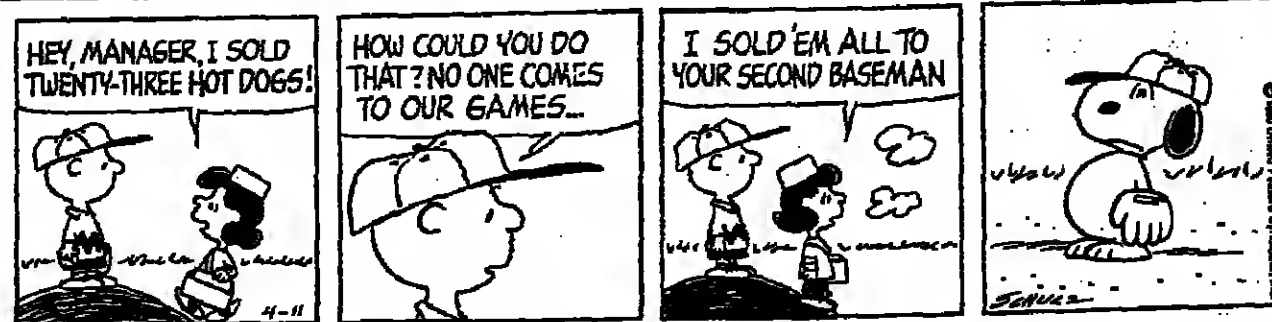
SYDNEY, April 10 (AP-D) — Aborigines' fears that drilling for oil will disturb the spirit of the Great Goanna Lizard, which lives under the ground, have halted drilling in Western Australia by a U.S. exploration firm.

Aborigines jeered and threw rocks to drive off oil drillers last week as they prepared to explore the area at Noonkanbah Station, a 900,000-acre cattle ranch 1,000 miles north of Perth.

The dispute has split the population of Australia's largest state. Unions and Labor Party members support the aborigines, but many citizens and mining companies support the government claim that mineral exploration should continue despite aborigines' beliefs and the Great Goanna spirit.

For the aborigines the issue is clear cut. They believe that the Goanna spirit lives under Pea Hill, a sacred site near where the drilling is taking place and that the Goanna spirit will be disturbed by the noise.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



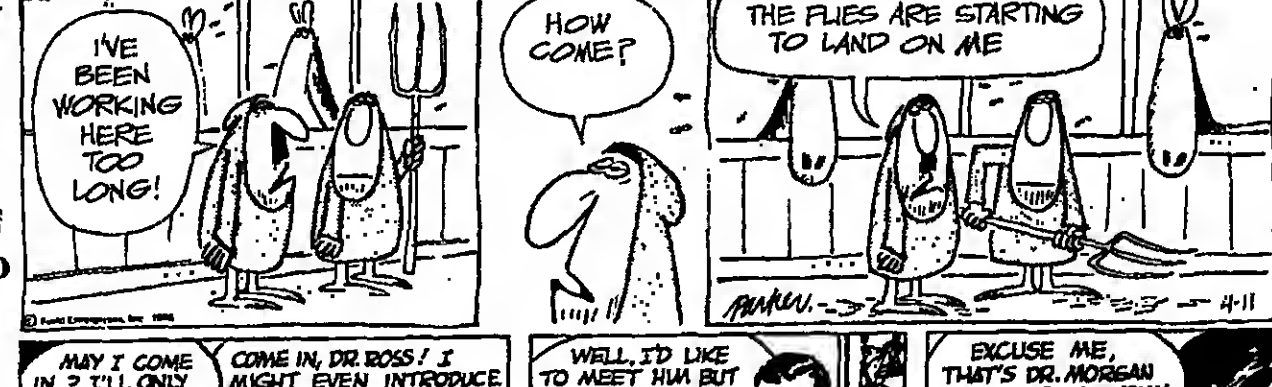
BEETLE



BAILEY



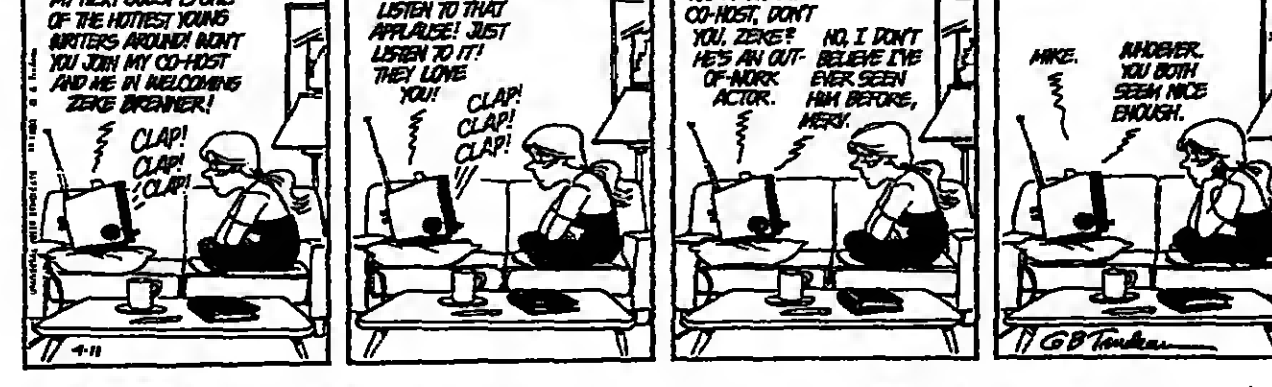
ANDY



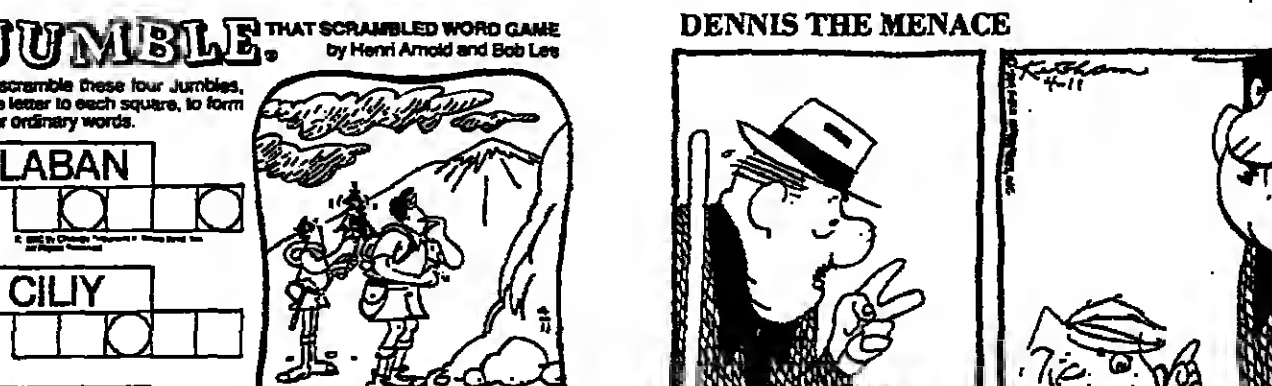
WIZARD



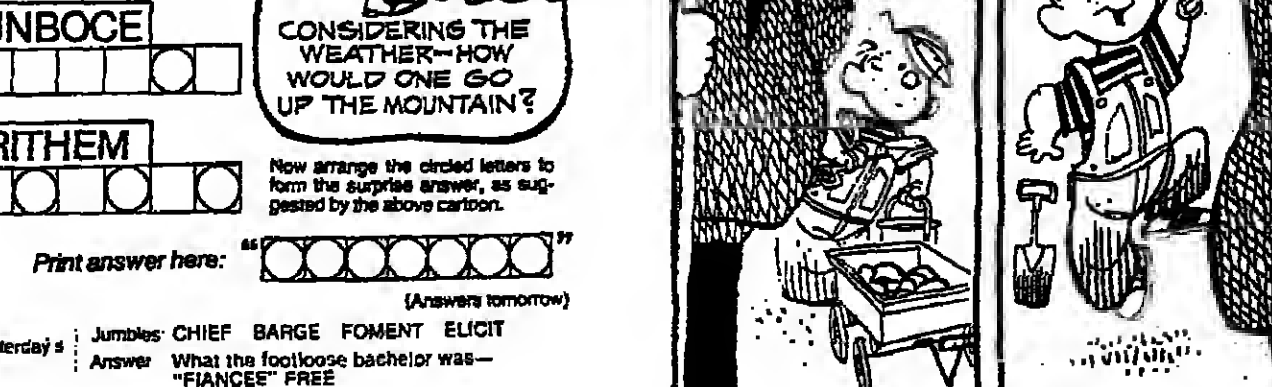
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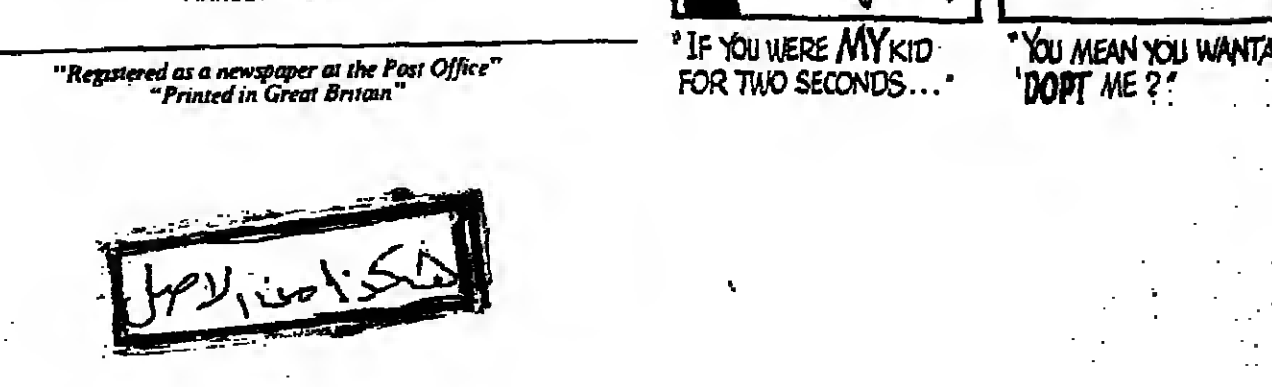
REX



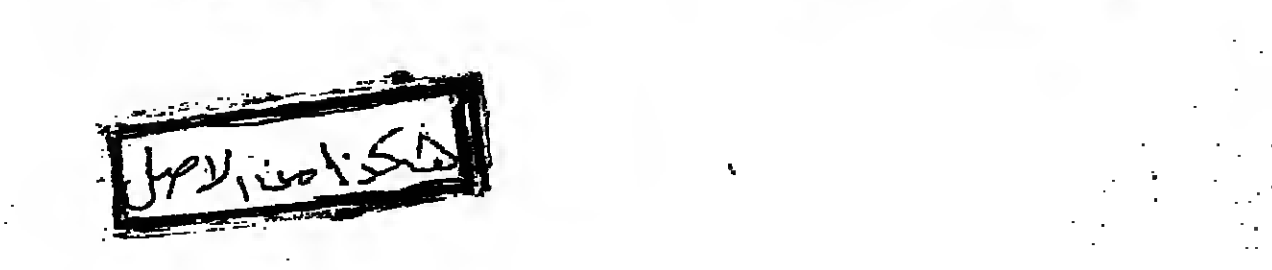
MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



BOOKS

E.M. FORSTER

By Lionel Trilling, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 148 pp. \$12.95
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN 1943, when the late Lionel Trilling first published "E.M. Forster," he was about 38 years old, in his prime, and you can feel his energy gradually surging through this book. Forster was for him a congenial subject, a great writer who had refused greatness, a man who opposed the "unrelaxed will" who wrote out of "a judicious imperturbability" about "the play of consciousness over intuition and desire."

One senses that Trilling, though his over-enthusiasm may seem stronger, would have liked to have written novels of "infinite modulation" like those of Forster. Like Forster, he too was "without the sentimentality of cynicism and without the sentimentality of rationality."

He agreed with Forster that "plot represents the novelist's interest in causality." To Emile Zola's claims for the experimental novel, Trilling replied that "experiment is artificial too." He might also have said, for it needs to be repeated, that art is artificial.

It is a virtue of plot, Trilling prophetically observed, "that it keeps the personality of the novelist within bounds." "Reality," he went on to say, "is a more exact concept than truth." Morality is not a simple matter, and in Forster's work we find a "morality of morality."

Forster was both a victim and a hero of "the westernness with the intellectual tradition of Europe." While he was not a religious man, he had a tenderness for religion because it expresses, though it does not solve, the human mystery. Forster understood that, like comedy, tragedy too depends on incongruity. For this reason, perhaps, Forster's books have an air of "chastened exaltation."

Nobody was better suited, by talent and temperament, to showing us the virtues of E.M. Forster than Trilling. He was in his element, like

LOOKING FOR LAFORGUE

By David Arkell. Persea. Illustrated. 248 pp. \$20.95. Larger center

"HE taught me the poetic possibilities of my own school of speech," T.S. Eliot said of Jules Laforgue. After reading Laforgue, when he was 20 years old, Eliot said he was "changed, metamorphosed almost, within a few weeks even, from a bundle of second-hand sentiments into a person."

Edna St. Vincent Millay described Laforgue's poetic style as "logopoeia, a play in the shading of the words themselves, a dance of the intelligence among words." Such a style, Pound said, "employs words not only for their direct meaning, but it takes account in a special way of habits of usage, of the context we expect to find with the word."

Wallace Stevens said that he got "a great deal" from Laforgue, that he identified with his attitude. Hart Crane translated some of Laforgue's poems.

Yet the man who influenced at least four of the best poets in the English language is hardly known in English today. The reason may lie in the fact that Laforgue is untranslatable, despite Hart Crane's efforts. His language is so quintessentially French that there is no English equivalent for it, just as Greenwich Village could not reproduce Paris. It is also true that Eliot's early poetry, as well as some of Stevens', improves considerably on Laforgue.

If Laforgue cannot be satisfactorily translated, David Arkell has tried to do the next best thing in "Looking for Laforgue." If he can give us the man and his milieu, perhaps we can sense him. Like many literary men of the 19th century, Laforgue was an enthusiastic letter-writer, and Arkell has traced his evolution mostly in the poet's own words.

It is odd to have to report that one of the fathers of irony in French poetry was a bit of a bore. Or, at least he was a bore for 25 of the 27 years of his short life. In his last two years, like Eliot, he suddenly found himself. He clicked or cohered and became a remarkable poet.

Lord knows, he had every advantage as a poet. Born in Montevideo, Laforgue was taken by his family to the town of Tarbes in southern France, on the fringes of the Pyrenees, where he cried over his

BRIDGE

By Alan

SOUTH found himself in a sticky slum contract on the diamond deal. His partner was a trifle too churlish in the bidding. After North had shown a balanced minimum and South had shown a strong spade-diamond two-suiter, the partner located the spade fit.

Both players made one-bids in the bidding, but his partner's heart cue-bid discouraged South since it suggested duplication of values in that suit. North chose to overrule this heart and drove to slam via Blackwood.

North could hardly have known it in the bidding, but his partnership owned some vital spot cards. The opening heart lead was won in dummy with the king, and a club was discarded.

The diamond queen was lost, covered by the king and the ace. A spade was led to the ace, and the appearance of the queen made South a happy man. He threw the club queen on the heart ace and because he held the spade nine, he was able to pick up the missing trump with a finesse.

Now South surrendered a diamond trick, and the diamond spot cards played. If West had held the J-K-Q of diamonds, would have been defeated.

NORTH
♠ A7
♥ A89
♦ Q
♣ 5532

WEST
♠ Q
♥ 7543
♦ J854
♣ 7189

SOUTH
♠ K94
♥ 6
♦ A86
♣ AQT

North and South were The bidding:
North: 1♠
South: 1♥
North: 1NT
South: 2♣
North: 3♣
South: 4♣
North: 5♣
South: 6♣

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